NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879.

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DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

A DAY OF REMARKABLE ORATORY. MR. ROBESON ON NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY-MR. BLAINE ON INTIMIDATION IN THE SOUTH-MR. FRYE ON NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS-MINOR

In the Senate yesterday the Wallace resolution was debated, and then the Army bill was taken up. In the course of the discussion Mr. Blaine spoke, and for half an hour kept the Democrats in a state of great excitement. He was continually interrupted, but held his own steadily. In the House, Mr. Robeson made a speech on National sovereignty, which was attentively listened to. He was granted an extra hour and was congratulated warmly by his party friends at the close of his speech. Mr. Frye spoke on the Supervisor's law and its application to the state of affairs in New-York City. The Treasury has called in a small amount of five per cent

SENATOR BLAINE AGGRESSIVE. AN EXCITING HALF HOUR IN WHICH MR. BLAINE

HAS SHAEP CONTESTS WITH NO LESS THAN EIGHT OF HIS COLLEAGUES. INVITELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 23.—One of the unexpected

but intensely exciting half-hour running debates which are coming to be of frequent occurrence in the Senate, and which bring to the surface more of the real essence of a pending issue than a dozen of

ing-place on the day when an election for meman immediate adjoarnment was to be expected, Senntor Blaine arose to give notice that he would, at the proper time, effer his amendment again. He said he withdrew it at the request of several Senators who desired to have a direct vote upon a mo-

Senator Blaine said that the Democrats are endeavering to work themselves up into a state of alarm on account of a danger which does not exist. They are getting excited about an issue which is not present, and they entirely ignore a fruitful and ever-present source of danger to the ballot in the Southern States. Mr. Blaine then picked up the volume containing the testimony taken by the Teller Committee, and read brief extracts from the evidence of several witnesses showing the methods adopted by armed Democrats in several parts of South Carolina to intimidate and obstruct Republicans who came to the polls to vote.

From this point the scene became almost indoscribable. Senator Blaine was in his most aggressive mood. As one after another, and sometimes two or three at once, of the Democratic Senators ventured to take issue with him, he dealt his blows right and left, calling up from his remarkable memory facts so pertinent and delivering them in a manner so telling that, single-handed, he remained absointe master of the field, while it seemed as if he left no effort untried to provoke a further controversy. He declared that there never had been such a thing as a fair and free election in the South since the Democrats obtained control of public affairs in that section. He went into details, and pointedly referred to the murders, outrages and frauds in Louisiana, to the bulldozing and the iniquitous relocation of polling-places in out-of-the-way corners in South Carolina, and the refusal by Wade Hampton to give the Republicans any representation upon the Boards of Supervisors of Election, He alinded to the war record of McClellan, of New-Jersey, and pointedly assailed Senator Randolph for the position taken in his recent speech. Ho called out vigorous responses from Senator Sauls-bury in defence of the Democrats of Delawate, and from Senator Groom, of Maryland, in behalf of his

An idea of the vigor and rapidity of his movements may be gathered from the fact that within a quarter of an hour he had spirited contests with no less than eight Democratic Senators. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, made gallant attempts to defend their own constituencies from the scathing assaults of the Senator from Maine, but they only served to make the demonstration, backed as it was with a host of terrible facts, the more damaging.

After disposing of these gentlemen he returned to his amendment and said: "If Senators intend in good faith that the bayenet, the dagger, the shot gun and the bowie knife shall not be present at the polls, let them say so; but," said be, "if you don't say so the people of the United States will understand that you want to warn the Government of the United States off the ground where a Federal of the United States of the ground where a Federai election is being held, and then you will take care, as was done in South Carolina last year by violence and threats, to see which party shall carry the election. If you want a peaceful election say that no party shall go near the polls with arms. Don't say that the United States alone shall not be there, while every bloody-minded ruffin shall have free and absolute liberty to do as he chooses."

Surely the record made during these tew minutes must be met or the name of Southern Democrat

Surely the record made during these few minutes must be met or the name of Southern Democrat must be written synonymous with barbarism.

Senator Blaine turned his attention briefly to the speech of Senator David Davis of yesterday. Mr. Pavis was absent, but he will find material for serious and long-continued meditation in The Lecord which will be laid upon his table to-morrow morning. Mr. Blaine said he wanted to ask the Senator when he was talking about the distress which existed in the country, what Mr. Davis had ever done to relieve it. He had been in the Senato for more than two years. What measure had he introduced for the relief of the people? Referring to the manuer in which Mr. Davis had lugged in the name of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Blaine said the Senator from Blinois hard killfully balanced himself, leaning arst toone side, then fully balanced himself, leaning first loose side, then the other, and finally alighted quarely on the Democratic side. He had the right to go where he pleased. He could sit on the Democratic side of the Senate the only man there who had given support to the Government of Mr. Lincoln, but he had no right to carry the name and the fame and the glory of Abraham Lincoln into the Democratic

Referring to Mr. Davis's assertion that Mr. Lincoln if alive would have been surprised at the present course of events, Mr. Biame said the thing that would surprise Abrabam Lincoln most were he alive to-day would be a Senator on this fleor elected from filinois over a Union General and coming here with that record behind him to represent the principles to which Abraham Lincoln was opposed all his life. "No, sir," said he, "the Senator has the right to go where he pleases, but he has no right, with the record of the greatest man of the last ten centuries made up into history, to drag him into the mire of the party to which through all the mulations of American politics he was opposed to the death." keferring to Mr. Davis's assertion that Mr. Lin-

THE EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE.

MIL CONKLING SHOWS THAT THE WORK OF THINNING GUT UNION SOLDIERS HAS BEGUN,

ORY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 23.-The Wallace resolution came up in the morning hour in the Senate to-day. Mr. Pendleton's amendment requiring that all Senate employés shall be "acceptable" to the majority of the body, and giving the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Secretary authority to make removals

at will, was carried by a strict party division, Regarding this amendment Senator Edmunds said that it would overturn the principles which had governed the Senate under both Republican and Democratic rule for a quarter of a century, and it would establish the principle that when in the course of events a majority of a different political belief should be returned to that body all the employes must again be discharged, and those "acceptable" politically to the majority be put in their places. Senator Edmunds offered an amend ment declaring that no employé who had served in

done so.

Mr. Conkling made a brief but powerful speech, which was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour. He asserted that aiready one Union soldier had been discharged, namely, Mr. Fitz, the efficient hill cierk of the Senate, and an ex-Contederate, a Major Chambers, appointed in his place. The matter is not yet disposed of.

A STRONG SPEECH BY MR. ROBESON. THE EX-SECRETARY GRANTED AN EXTRA HOUR OF TIME, AND LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTEN-

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 23 .- The House of Representatives could pay no higher compliment to one of its members than it accorded to ex-Secretary Robeson to-day, when by unanimous consent it allowed him to occupy the floor a full hour after the time allotted him by the rules had expired, and that too at a stage of the present debate when at least seventyfive Representatives are anxious to speak, while not more than ten of them can possibly be heard.

No man who has entered Congress within the past ten years has in the first five weeks of his service won the respect and good will of his colleagues to an equal extent with Mr. Robeson; and no other new member, no matter what his talents may be, has taken his place so early in his career in the very front rank as a constitutional lawyer and strong debater. Mr. Robeson came to Congress with a prejudice against him, justly or unjustly formed, that would have been a heavy weight for most men to carry, and which few could have so easily thrown off. His connection with the Administration of President Grant it was supposed would ally him with that element of the Republican party the formal efforts with which honorable Senators | that looks with longing eyes to the return of that are wont to disguise their party plans, came off be- chieftain to the head of affairs, and would Ween 1:30 and 5 p. m. to-day.

Early this afternoon Senator Blaine withdrew his to speak in defence of that management amendment to the Army bill which makes it a crime of the Executive Department of the Govfor any person to carry atms within one mile of a ernment for which he was in part responsible, and which had been attacked with such fury in the bers of Congress is being held. At half-past 4, when last and the preceding Congress. Mr. Robeson has disappointed both his political friends and opponents, the latter because he seems to have brought none of the bitterness of past political controversles into Congress with him, and both by the remarkable and unsuspected ability which he has

hown in dealing with great public questions. The universal verdict is that the speech made by the ex-Secretary to-day was one of the strongest that has been delivered in either house of Congress since the extra session began. It was upon the supremacy of the National power as opposed to the doctrine of State rights. The Democrats, without exception, look upon it as the one argument of all that have been advanced that must be met, and if possible, answered.

Mr. Robeson gains the good will of his audience.

that have been advanced that must be met, and if possible, answered.

Mr. Robeson gains the good will of his audience in the outset of his speeches by his uniform courtesy and farmess. He does not seek to stir up a partisan spirit and carry his points by appealing to the pride or prejudice, the feelings or sentiments of those who listen; but he strives to convince by honest straightforward argument, accepting whatever conclusions his logic leads him to and appealing to others to do the same. The result of his method is that he is listened to by the strongest men of the Democratic side as well as by the Republicans; and both are equally willing and anxious to hear him through, even though the time he occupies is to be deducted from their own.

During the progress of the speech to-day, Messrs. Tucker and Carlisle took copious notes and held frequent consultations apparently in regard to the nature of the reply that should be made.

NOT INTOXICATED. AN EXPLANATION BY MR. THOMAS TURNER, OF

KENTUCKY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 23 .- Mr. Thomas Turner, of Kentucky, made a personal explanation in the Honse to-day. In the course of it he referred to a dispatch sent to THE TRIBUNE during the last ses sion of Congress, in which he said it was asserted that he was drunk on the floor of the House. He solemnly asserted that he was not intoxicated on the occasion referred to, and to prove it said he had drunk no liquor at the time for three days. It is due to the truth of history to recall the fact that Mr. Turner was not on that occasion accused in THE TRIBUNE of being drunk. A bill had been reported and the dispatch went on to say about it: "It had in its favor all the members present, except one, and yet this one member, who did not unlerstand it, and under the circumstances probably could not have done so, and who appeared to have lost control of his tongue, was able to defeat this bill for the time being and obstruct the public business for a considerable time. The member who thus earned the gratitude of his constituents was Mr. Turner, of Rentucky." Of course Mr. Turner was not drank and it is greatly to his credit, for he himself has said it, that he had drunk no liquor for three days.

FRAUDS IN NEW-YORK ELECTIONS. ME, FRYE MAKES HIS EXPECTED SPEECH ON DAY-ENPORT'S APPOINTMENT AND WORK. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, April 23 .- The debate on the Legslative bill in the House to-day was marked by the delivery of the expected speech of Mr. Frye on Democratic frauds in New-York elections. Mr. Robeson yielded a portion of his time to Mr. Frye, and the latter gave the outlines of the speech which he had prepared. The full text of the speech is to be printed in The Record. It is a crushing reply to the enemies of Supervisor Davenport.

A REMARKABLE COUNTERFEIT. A TWENTY DOLLAR BILL IMITATED WITH PEN AND

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.) Washington, April 23 .- The Secret Service has come into possession of a most remark able counterfest. It is a counterfest \$20 United States legal-tender note, and is calculated to deceive even persons accustomed to handling notes of that denomination. What makes it more remarkable is the fact that the work on the note was executed with a pen and ink. All the intricate figures and curves, all the heads, the seal, the fine engraving work, and even the fibre in the paper, are almost per-fectly counterfeited by pen and link. The signature of John Allison, formerly Register of the Treasury, is al-most exact, while that of John C. New, formerly Treas-urer, is perfect. The whole bill, back and face, is a won-derful place of pen work. The bill was detected at the Sub-Treasury in New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, April 23, 1879 The Treasury Department accepted bids to-day for the usual quantity of silver builton for the San Francisco

Among the patents issued bearing recent date are two granted to Thomas A. Edison for electric light and thermal regulation for electric light, respectively. The subscriptions to the four per cent refunding cer

tificates since yesterday's report have amounted to \$88,500. The subscriptions to date are \$2,026,410. show that the acreage of Winter wheat is about 119 per cent greater than last year. This increase is due mostly to the transfer of Spring sowings to Fall sowings in the West and Northwest.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Kimi, Turner and Ford, to take under immediate consid-ation the bill introduced by Representative Henkle, reation the bill introduced by Representative Heakle, of Maryland, providing for a ship canal to connect the Elesapeake and Delaware Bays.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a divideed in favor of the creditors of the Commercial National Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., of 30 per cent, and a dividend of 15 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Allentown, Penn., making in all for the latter bank a dividend of 35 per cent. Both dividends are payable on the 28th inst.

Mr. Lee, United States Consul-General at Frankforton-the-Main, reports to the Department of State that the police of that city have issued a "warning" against the use of American pork, on account of the dangerous trichina. Mr. Lee deems the alarm almost groundless, and the reports greatly exaggerated. The butchers of Germany are extremely jealous of American meats of

The jury in the case of E. H. Curtis, alias Ray, or trial for the third time for an assault upon Miss M. E. city, in March. 1877, after being out since 6 o'clock last evening, returned a verifict of not guilty shortly before noon to-day. The verdict was rather unexpected, as it was the general impression last evening that the jury stood 11 for conviction and 1 for acquital.

Senator Wallace said there was no need of such

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Bepresentative Bliss, of New-York, to-day filed a peti.

Representative Bliss, of New-York, to-day filed a peti. Tydings, of Paltimore, at the National Hotel in this

a provision, as the Democrats had no intention of then of the agents of the North-German Lloyd Steamship Line, of Bremen, and the Hamburg-American Packet Company, of Hamburg, praying for the payment of interest on the amount of foundage due and collected by the Government of the United States from the sald companies in contravention of treaty siquilations. Re-ferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Bartlett, United States Consul at Guadeloupe. informs the Department of State that a railroad is projected from Point-à-Pitre to Monte. The Consul thinks the road easy of construction, the face of the country being highly favorable. The Government has offered a subsidy of 40,000 frames per amoun to any company which will agree to build the road, or it would guaran-tee a minimum interest of 5 per cent on the cost of the tee a minimum interes road for fifteen years.

A DOUBLE WEDDING.

MARRIAGES OF ROSA BONHEUR INNESS TO JONATHAN SCOTT HARTLEY, AND JULIA ROSWELL SMITH TO

GEORGE INNESS, JR. Two fashionable weddings occurred at the Madison Avenue Memorial Church, of which the Rev. C. 8. Robinson, D. D., is pastor, at 5 p. m. yesterday. Jonathan Scott Hartley and Miss Rosa Bouheur Inness were united in marriage by the Rev. Mr. Seward, accord ing to the rites of the Swedenborgian church. George Inness, jr., and Miss Julia Roswell Smith were then married by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, who used the more severe and stately service of the Presbyterian church. Each clergyman made a short address. At half-past 4 o'clock the body of the church was filled with the friends and relatives of the three families, while the galleries were thronged with spectators. The church vas decorated beautifully with flowers.

Precisely at 5 o'clock the organ gave out the stirring sion, preceded by eight ushers, moved slowly up the aisle. First came the four bridesmaids and four groomsmen, followed by the parents of the brides and grooms; then the brides and grooms.

Miss Rosa Inness were a cream-white satin princesse fress, the corsage cut square in the neck, and filled in with natural flowers; her hair was worn low in the neck and waved low on the forehead. A long white veil and orange blossoms completed her attire.

Miss Smith were a heavy corded white grea grain silk n princesse, with Pompadour corsage richly trimmed white veil and a profusion of orange blossoms. Neither

of the brides were jewelry of any description, the costumes of both being artistically beautiful and simple. The bridesmaids, Miss Wolcott, Miss Neille liness, Miss Hartley and Miss Stuart were princesse dresses composed of white talle and lace, with ornaments of natural howers in their hair and corsage.

Mr. Hartley, the scalptor, studied in London, Rome and Paris. He received a bronzs medal for modelling from the Royal Academy of London, and then studied under the English sculptor Woolner. He was associated later with Palmer, the American sculptor, and lectured for two years as Professor of Austomy at the Art Students' League. He has recently been elected president, of the League. At the last meeting of the Saimagnand Sketch Club a perfolio of sketches by the crao was presented to Mr. Hartley as a wedding gift. Mr. Walter Clark, scalptor, also gave him a farewell dinner. Miss Rosa Inness, whom Mr. Hartley first met in Rome, is a flower painter. George Inness, if, brother of this lady, paints animals and draws for linearation, and is a son of George Inness, the landscape painter. Miss Smith is the daughter of Roswell Smith, of Scribner & Co.

The bridal procession left the church to the sound of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and went to the residence of Roswell C. Smith, at No. 54 East Fifty-fourthst, to receive the congratuations of their numerous friends.

Among the guests were representatives of the various att seecties, the 'National Academy, the Art Students' Lengue, Salmagundi Cub, the Ladies' Art Association, the Becorative Art Society and the Brooklyn Art Association, Mr. Brake, Mary Mapes Dodge, Miss Mary L. Booth, Dr. Reuben L. Moffatt and Mrs. Moffatt, of Brocklyn; Dr. John Moffatt, J. M. Faulkner, William Beard, Walter Shiriaw, William Chase, A. F. Bricker, George W. Maynard, Waiter Clark, William R. O'Donovan, Alice Borlevy, Miss Gertrude Leslie, Miss Emma Leslie, Miss E. C. Field, Charles Catverly, Mrs. James J. Mapes, Mr. Stuart, F. S. Church and Mr. and Mrs. George Kyle. The reception closed when the brides and grooms went down to supper. At 8:39 the brides party left the house, Mr. and Mrs. Inness for Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Hartley for Washington.

And May Table (Person I. Molfatt, J. M. Faultener, William Bernard, William London, A. F. Bircker, George France, William London, A. F. Bircker, George Bernard, William London, M. B. Bircker, M. Bircker, M. Bircker, M. B. Bircker, M. Bircker advantages of a republic over a monarchy for the production of a literature may be cited that it grows up

duction of a literature may be clied that it grows up without the shadow of a bereditary aristocracy over its head. The monarchy may produce the flour, but not the harvest. There is not a great name in the history of England for the last two hundred years that has a direct mate lineal descendant. Nature utters her protest against heredity in literary distinction.

With us it is easy to rise. Persons may be so ignorant as not to know of Bryant or Longfellow, but not so ignorant as knowing them to misplace them. Another advantage is the close contact with the people. What is needed is the society of persons we don't like, the reading of books we don't want to read, and the last thing is the contact with people with whom we agree too much. The American needs not to blust for the quality of his literature; the quantity will come, even if fingland or France at present publishes six times as much as his own country. The Rev. O. B. Frothingham later made a few remarks, thanking Colonel Higginson later made a few remarks, thanking Colonel Higginson for himself and on behalf of the audience.

SOUTHERN POLITICIANS PARDONED.

Charleston, S. C., April 23.—Ex-Treasurer (Cardozo (colored) and ex-Congressman Smalls (colored), who had been convicted of bribery, were to-day pardoned

WESTERN VILLAGE PARTIALLY DESTROYED. CHICAGO, April 23 .-- A fire at Anna, Ill., yesterday, destroyed tweive frame buildings. The los is estimated at \$50,000; insurance, \$20,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A DOLLAR A SHARE ON BODIE.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The Bodie Mining omnany has levied an assessment of \$1 per share. Company has revied in assessment of St per source.

ICE DISAPPEARING AT MACKINAW.

DETECT, April 23.—Reports from Mackinaw state that the los in the Straits has broken up, and, with a fresh East wind, is running out fast. The South Channel is entirely clear of ice.

entirely clear of ice.

GOING ON WITH THE IBON PIER.

LONG BRANCH, April 23.—The Long Branch occau
pier has been adjusted and extended to 100 feet from the
buff. Fresident Frieh and that 300 feet, or half the length
of the pier, will be finished by next Saturday night.

of the pier, win be anison of solve actions piece.

A WALKING MATCH AT PHINCETON.

PHINCETON, N. J., Abril 23.—At the twelve-hours
wark, "so as you please," on the University grounds to-day
John Hopper received the first prize—a valuable silver needal.
He made 58% miles. Jense Clayton made 58 miles, and Westey Lynde 54 & miles.

ey Lynde 34 4 mmes.
PENNSYLVANIA GRANTING PENSIONS.
HARRISBURG, Penn., April 23.—An act granting position of \$75 to veterans of the Mexican War from Pennylvania who have resided in the State for more toan twenty cars, and also to the widows of said war, has passed both ranches of the Legislature.

branches of the Legislature.

NATIONAL BASE BALL MATCH AT SPRINGFIELD,
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 23.—The first game of
the series for the National League championship between
the springfield and Manchester cuits was played here to-day
before a large crowd. The game resulted in favor of the
springfield club by a score of 5 to 2.

THE QUARKEL OF TWO CARTRIDGE COMPANIES.
BOSTON, April 23.—In the United States Circuit
Cent Judge Lowell to day rendered a decision deaying the
motion to attack in the case of the Union Metallic Cartridge
Company against the United States Cartridge
Company against the United States (and the Court does not feel at liberty to decide a question of infringement.

A FORTUNATE CANADIAN BANK. A FORTUNATE CANADIAN BANK.

TORONDO, Ont., April 23., "The Merchants's Bank has received back the whole of the \$31,000 out of which it was defraided by its former manager, Mr. Scott, at Owen Sound, and J. B. Weller, a Belleville lumber merchant. A alugular coincidence in connection with this matter is that both Scott and Weller have recently become mane.

both Scott and weiser have recently become anaect.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMBOAT.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 23.—The iron ferry-boat.
City of Newburg, which is to ply between this city and Fish-kill, was successfully launched from Ward, Stanfon & Co. s.
ship-pard here to-day. She is owned by Homer Hamsdell, is
143 feet in length over all, with 53 feet beam, and is the largest from vessel ever built here.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE. annual meeting of the Army of the Potomae, which are to be held at Albany on the 17th and 18th of June.

THE EXCISE BILL RECEIVING SUPPORT. A NEW ELEVATED RAILROAD BILL INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY-GOVERNOR ROBINSON CON-

DEMNS THE APPORTIONMENT BILL. The new excise bill to regulate the sale of liquors in this city, Brooklyn and Buffalo, was considered in committee vesterday, and afterward advanced in the Assembly by a vote of 62 to 41. The bill to appoint female physicians for insane asylums was passed by the Assembly. The Govnominated Miles Beach, of this city, as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. A new elevated railroad bill and a general street ratlway bill have been introduced. Governor Robinson has placed on record his opinion of the apportionment bill, which he deems very unfair.

RAPID TRANSIT PROJECTS.

ALBANY, April 23.—The elevated railroads

NEW BILL INTRODUCED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ELEVATED BAILROAD COMPANIES-A GEN-ERAL STREET RAILWAY BILL IN HAND. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

of New-York, having come to an agreement that there shall be no crossing of their tracks, are now seeking legislation here which will enable them to change their rontes. Davie Dudley Field, the counsel of the New-York Elevated Radroad Company, arrived here yesterday, bearing, it is understood, a bill empowering the ratiroads to change such of their routes as they may have discovered to be inconvenient for rapid transit pur-poses. A new bill, which is singularly like one attrib-In the Assembly Committee on Railroads to-day. The committee had under consideration two bilis concerning the elevated railroads, presented by Mr. Galvin, when suddenly Mr. Seebacher pulled out of his pocket the bill described above and offered it as a substitute for the other bills. Mr. Galvin's bills prescribed that 5-cent trains should be run throughout the day, and also that the railroads should issue transfer tickets good on the horse railroad ears. One of the bills had also peremptorily torbidden any change of route by the elevated railroads in these words But nothing in this act contained shall confer any, authority on said commissioners to alter, extend, change York." The committee nevertheless did not regard this stipulation, but directly reversed it, and with the consent of the author of the bills, who was placated with a provision in the new bill that there should be at least one 5-cent car on every train. The substituted bill was then adopted, and will be reported favorably to, morrow by the committee. There was only one vote against making the substitution and report. It was given by Mr. Wheeler, of Dutchess. The bill is in part as

given by Mr. Wheeler, of Dutchess. The bill is in part as follows:

Chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875, entitled, An act to further provide for the construction and operation of a steam railway or railways in the counties of the State, is hereby amended by adding to section 44 the following: Every company organized under the provisions of this act, and every company which shall run any line of railway, or use any track under the authority of this act, shall attach to every passenger train at least one car for the transportation of passengers at reduced rates of farces not greater than those charged in the special cars or trains mentioned in the sixth section, and on all trains the company may reserve one or two cars for passengers from such cars. If any route or routes located by the commissioners appointed under the first section of this act shall prove to be inconvanient or meligible, the company using the same may change if for another, with the consent of the local authorities having control of that portion of a street or highway upon which its proposed to construct or operate such railway. Any company organized under this act may increase the number of its directors to not more than thirteen by a vote of majority in interest of its stockholders at any stockholders' meeting.

Chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875 is the famous Rapid Transit Act, It will be perceived that, as medified by the proposed law, it permits either of the elevated railroads to change the routes laid down by the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Friends of the elevated roads say that the new routes

act authorizing the er-ation of star companies in a samilar manner to that followed in the organization of other railroads. No use of this permissive clause has ever been made in consequence of the opposition of the present street railway companies to the passage of the general law, the companies arguing that any increase of their numbers would decrease the profits of the business. Mr. Hurd informed the Railroad Committee to-day that some capitalists in Buffulo desired to organize a street railroad company, but found it impossible under the prohibition of the Constitution. He had therefore introduced the general law. The committee at once resolved to report if forwardly to the Assembly. This will be done to-morrow. The proposed bill authorizes any number of persons not less than thirteen in number in a city or village to organize a street railway company and select a route for their railroad. The bill providins, however, that the consent of at least the owners of half in value of the property along the line of the streets selected shall be obtained before any rails can be laid.

EXCISE AND OTHER BILLS. THE NEW EXCISE BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READ-ING-THE COTTON TARE BILL PASSED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 23.—The new Excise bill, which prescribes the manner of selling liquor in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, amending the Excise law of 1857 in regard to the whole state in this respect only, was the sueject of a long debate in the Assembly te-day. The claim is made that the temperance people of the cities named are in favor of the proposed law, being convinced after trial that the law of 1857 cannot be enforced. As usual when Excise bills are considered, the members from the cities turnished the advocates for the bill, while all its opponents were from contitles wherein temp rance societies have an ususually large member

Mr. Strahan (Rep.), of New-York, has taken charge of the bill, and throughout to-day he carefully guarded to from harm. The bill was first considered to Committee of the Wnole. At the opening of the discussion Mr. Strahan said that ample opportunity would be given to amend the bill, and that he would gladly accept of amend the bill, and that he would ghally accept of such amendments as promised to improve it. He also said that he wealt give all the time that was required to decate the merits of the bill. Mr. Sirahan himself offered the first amendment. This amendment authorizes the arrest of persons without wairant on unmay if they should violate the law on that day out required a warrant on all other days of the week. Under cover of the proffered amendment speeches were ande by members on the general merits of the bill. Mr. Bradley (Rep.), of Westchester County, aroused considerable ili-feeling among the foreign-hor embers by declaring that the bill was an attempt "to Germanize and foreignize the American Sunday. Grady (Dem.), who followed, indignantly declared that the foreign-born members were not making suy such attempt, and that their sole interest in advocating the bill was for the purpose of lessoning liquor selling.

Mr. Gentsch (Rec.), of Eric, also warmly resented the instantion, as he regarded it, concerning the motives of the foreign-born meancertaing the motives of the foreign-born members. Mr. Bradley (Rep.) thereupon said that he had not intended to artick the foreign-born members, but that he wished to draw a contrast between the kind of smiday kept in Europe and in the United States. He had fived many years in Europ, and had seen that far less respect was maid to the day there than in this construct.

Mr. Skinner (Roo.) said that if the bill became a law Brondway might be lined with liquor stores.
Mr. Talimadae (Rep.), of Brooklyn, interrupting Mr. Skinner, said that there was one liquor saloon to every 48 men in that city, and that if was obvious some check ought to be provided for such an increase of liquor saloons.

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THE GOVERNOR ON APPORTIONMENT. HE ALLOWS THE BILL TO BECOME LAW, BUT

RECORDS HIS OBJECTIONS. Albany, April 23 .- The Governor has filed the Apportionment bill in the office of the Secretary of State, together with objections to the same. The bill thus becomes a law without his signature and approval. In his memorandum the Governor censures successive Legislatures for failing to making an apportionment. He says this bill does not comply with the provisions of the Constitution. He adds:

the Constitution. He adds:

The 1st Secare District contains 128,267 inhabitants, the 1fd 169,000, the X1Xth 101,693, the X1Vth 159,294, the XXXIII 101,6522, the adjacent XXXIII 189,000. That these wrongs were in nearly every case unnecessary is the common testimony of all who are familiar with the sudged. In the distribution of members of Assembly the bill is still further from meeting the requirements of the Constitution 1 find that Caliarangus County, with 45,737 inhabitants, has 2 members, while Suffelk, with 50,330, is given but 1. Orange, with 82,225 inhabitants, has but 2 members, whilst Lawrence, with only 78,014, gets 3. Nor can I understand the politosophy which gives to the latter county, with 78,000 inhabitants, the same representation as Monroe, which exceeds its population by nearly 50,000. These discrepancies are not to be explained. They admit of to apolicy or excuse. They are of the same class as the so-called necessity which cattred deprives 150,000 inhabitants in New-York and Kings of their proper representation.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR. MR. BEACH NOMINATED FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT

OF COMMON PLEAS. Albany, April 23,-Governor Robinson today nominated Miles Beach as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in New-York. The nomination was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A motion by Senator Harris, ordering the committee to report forthwith, was withdrawn after an extended debate. The following mominations were also received and referred; Ambrose Monell to be Loan Commissioner for New-York County; Henry W. Stoems to be Major-General of the Second Division of the National Guard.

Miles Beach, who has been nominated by the Governor to fall the vacancy in the Court of Comon Picas occasioned by the death of Judge Robinson, is a son of William A. Beach and was born at Saratoga Springs in the latter part of the year 1833. His early life was spent at that place. In 1850 he removed to Troy, and while a resident of that city he attended Union College and was graduated there. Subsequently he went to the Albany Law School, and after being graduated and being admitted to the practice of the aw he became a clerk in the law office of Pierson, Beach & Smith. On the dissolution of that firm he was made a junior partner in the firm of Beach & Smith, William A. Beach and Levi Smith being senior members of the firm. Mites Beach has always been a Democrat, and while living in Troy was elected by the Democrats School Commissioner, Alderman of the city, and Mayor for two terms. For the second term no Republican can didate was nonlimated in opposition to Mr. Beach, and he was therefore unanimously elected. During the Winter of 1870 '71 Mr. Beagh removed to New-York City and has practised law here since, as a member o the firm of Beach & Brown, successors to the firm dis the firm of Beach & Brown, successors to the firm dis-solved by the election of Judge Rapallo to the Court of Appeals. The firm has been engaged in many of the celebrated cases of this State, notably the Stokes case, the impeachment cases of Judge Barnard and Conal Commissioner Dorn, the Beccher trial, the Vanderbilt five millions suit, and other noted cases. Mr. Beach is of fine personal appearance and nearly six feet in neight. He has clear-cut teatures and piercing eyes. In manner he is affable and courteous. He is a member of the Uulon and Manhattan Clubs. Since leaving the City of Troy he has not taken a very active part in politics.

thing over £20,000 (\$97,000). The general satisfaction at the victory of the pincky American was fully proved by the volleying rounds of chears which accompanied Parole's return to the enclosure." Another correspondent says: "Parole won on his merits without getting anything approaching advantage at the start or turns in the course."

EXTRA WEIGHT ON PAROLE.

Previous to Parole's third victory to-day, The Sports-man of this morning said: "Just previous to the race yesterday for the City and Suburban Handicap at the Epsom Spring Meeting, Eli King was very much fancted and the dislike to Parole was so general that he declined o four to one against bim. Parole is now a strong favorite at six to four on him for the Great Metropolitan Stakes (nandicap) which are to be run for to-day, a Stakes (handicab) which are to be the for to-day, as Egsons. In consequence of his win yesterday he has to carry ten pounds extra in this race; ten pounds extra for the Prince of Wales' Stakes thandleap, asso to be competed for to-day at Epson; twelve pounds extra for the race for the Chester Trades Cup, which takes piace May 7, at the Chester Meeting, and fourteen pounds extra for the race for the Great Chestire Handleap Stakes, which is to be ran for May 8, at the same meet-ing. Fred Archer rode Parole yestering.

THE TROY CONFERENCE.

Bennington, Vt., April 23 .- The Troy Concremes of the Methodist Episcopal Church organized his forencen, Eishop William L. Harris presiding. The Rev. Joel W. Eaton was reflected clerk. The ommittees were appointed. The report of the Rev. Dr. Shows the value of the real catate to be nearly \$1,000, 000. The sakes of monks and periodicals during the year aggregated \$638,500. The profit and how account abows a net profit of over \$50,000. The Troy, N. Y., District reported one clurch building which during the year. The first H. Grassan presched the missionary sermen this afternoon. One hundred and forty-four answered to the relicati.

FAREWELL ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT WHITE

ITHACA, N. Y., April 23.-President White delivered a farewe'l address to the whole body of students in the Cornell University Chapel this morning. No allusion was made to public matters or to the duties No alusion was made to place material or connected with his Mission, the address being devoted entirely to statements and counsel regarding University affairs. The social forcewell to the students takes place at the president's house this evening. It is understood that Mr. White will leave for Washington at the close of this week, and will sail early in May.

THE VANDERBILT TUNNEL BEGUN,

DETROIT, April 23.—The work on the Vanderbit tunnel at the Grosse Isle crossing of the Can-ada Southern Rallway began resterday. Some seventy men, with pick and shovel, at 7 s. m. began on the Can-ana side the cut that is to be forty feet in depth, which

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SUICIDE OF A MANUFACTURER,
New-Officans, April 23.—Jules Desca, a well
known tobacco manufacturer, committed smidle to-day of
account of humonial troubles.

A PATAL GAME OF LEAP PROOF.

KINGSTON N. Y., April 23.—Warren Proof, a last
intries no are able in this city has make from the effects of
injuries received white playing leap frog.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE WALKING MATCH.

BROWN LEADING, FOLLOWED BY HAZAEL-A RUS-SIAN GOVERNMENT SPY ASSASSINATED. In the London pedestrian contest, Brown is the favorite with betting men. At 3 o'clock this morning he was 1112 miles ahead of Hazael. The contest to-day is regarded with great interest. The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratfordon-Avon has been opened formally. In Russia a spy has been executed by the revolutionists. One

THE RUSSIAN CONSPIRACY.

of their supposed leaders has been arrested.

A SPY EXECUTED BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS-ARREST OF A LEADER.

Berlin, Wednesday, April 23, 1879.

Letters received here from Cracow announce that the Moderate Liberal party in Poland, apparently nduced by Solovieff's attempt, now adopt a more conciliatory policy toward the Czar. An influential depu-tation is about to proceed to St. Petersburg to congratu-late him on his escape.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 23, 1879. The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says: "Lieutenant Dubrovin has been arrested near Novgorod. He is suspected to be one of the chief members of the Revolutionary Committee. The assassfuation of another spy, who betrayed the whereabouts of a secret printing office at Toprovo, is reported. The Czar, who until lately drove out unattended, now has his carriage surrounded by Cossacks."

A high court of criminal justice, under the presidency of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Czer, has aiready been appointed for the trial of Alexander Solo vieff, who attempted the assassination of the Czar on the 14th inst.

A Paris dispatch to The Standard says. "The maction of the Government relative to M. Elanqui is empoldening the Radicals. Those of Lyons are now calling upon M. Daverdier to vacate his seat in the Chamber of Deputies so as to enable them to elect M. Henri Roche-fort. M. Duverdier appears to be unwilling to comply. The free-traders have lately been very active at Lyons.

THE TARIFF QUESTION. The Free Trude Association of Lyons has recently used a declaration signed by the presidents of the principal trades societies, energetically demanding the con. tinuance of the treaties of commerce at the lowest pos-sible teriffs. On the other hand, 700 representatives of the cotton and other trades have met at Epinal and dep-rectaed their renewal. DECREASING PRODUCTION.

to the various organizations of miners throughout the country, asking them to send representatives to a Congress in Yorkshire in May, to decide upon the advisabil-ity of stepping all urning for four or five works, so as to lessen the output."

The Daily News says: "A circular has been addressed

Intelligence received from Candanar states that Per-stan troops from Meshed are marching toward the Af-ghan frontier. THE RIVER MOSKVA SUBSIDING. The flood in the River Moskva, in the Government of Moscow, which caused a suspension of railway traffic,

FAILURE IN MANCHESTER. W. T. Glover & Co., general merchants, at Manchester,

have failed for \$242,500. THE BULGARIAN THRONE. The République Française, of Paris, says Aleko Pacha, the newly appointed Governor of Roumella, leaves Paris to-day for his post. He intends to accept the throne of Bulgaria if it is offered to him.

THE LONDON PEDESTRIAN CONTEST.

PUBLIC INTEREST INCREASING-BROWN LEADING. LONDON, Wednesday, April 23, 1879.

At 3 o'clock p. m. to-day the scores of the six days' pedestrian contest at Agricultural Half were as follows: Brown, 274's miles; Hazael, 269; Corkey, 261; and Weston, 220's At 11:30 to-night the score stood: Brown, 306's; Hazael, 295; Corkey, 28712; Weston, 26614. This is the third day, and is regarded as the crucial test of the third day, and is regarded as the crucial test of the staying powers of the men. The accomplishment of 300 miles within three days is unprecedented. There is great interestin the struggle between Brown and Hazael. The latter has reduced Brown's lead by three miles since 5 o'clock. It is generally thought he will try to keep within a few miles of Brown and wipe off arrears by running on the last day, but his stanceness is doubted, as he forfeited the lead on Theshy by a prolonged rest, taken despite the remostrances of his trainer. Weston is walking gamely, but appears to be suffering internally. His last sleep was unsatisfactory.

SPIRITED RIVALRY EXPECTED TO-DAY. LONDON, April 24-3 a. m.-Brown and Hazael have been resting since the last report. A great race between them is expected to-day. The besting is 3 to 1 on Brown. Corkey's score now stands 29419, Weston's 276.

THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 23, 1879. The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon was formally opened to-day, the 315th anniversary of the birth of the poet, with the performance of "Much Ado Abous Notrling." A brilliant andience was present. The town was gaing decorated with flars and crowded with visitors, notwithstanding unfavorable weather.

THE PARIS BILLIARD TOURNAMENT. In the billiard tournament, Piot was beaten

on Monday by Maurice Daly. On Tuesday Garnier was beaten by Vignaux in syxtoen limings. To-day Garnier was beaten by Plot in twenty-eight undings. The games are 600 points up. Vignaux and Plot are to play to-morrow.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE BOOTH. TWO SHOTS FIRED AT EDWIN BOOTH FROM THE GALLERY OF M'VICKER'S THEATRE IN CHICAGO, CITICAGO, April 23 .- While Edwin Booth was giving the soliloquy in the last act of "Richard III.," at McVicker's Theatre to-night, a shot was fired at him by a man sitting in the left hand upper gallery. Booth sat still and, after an interval of about three

seconds, another shot was fired at him. Mr. Booth then rose and started toward the left wing of the stage, pointing out the would-be assessin. The man was at once seized, and except for the intervention of officers, would have

been roughly handled. The prisoner states that his name is Mart Gray, that he is twenty-three years of age, and is a dry-goods clerk of St. Louis. He says he has been three years preparing to kill Mr. Booth. He is surprised at his failure, which is the only part of the attempt that he regrets. He refuses to state the cause of his action, but says his reason, when made public, will be deemed sufficient.

SEVEN PERSONS BURIED IN A MINE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 23 .- At 10 o'clock this morning the night shift in the No. 10 col-Sagar Notch, were warned by ominous breaking and ertaking noises that the mine or a part of it was about mediately dispatched to the face of the east gangway, where six men, named Edward Price, Charles Hawkins, where six men, named Edward Price, Charles Hawkins, James Green, Patrick Green, Barney Riley and William Kinney, were at work, to inform them. All the other persons in the influe made their escape before the cave-in occurred, but the above-named men and the measurement who was sent to warm them were caught, and notating has been seen or heard of them since. It is hoped that they have remained in the gangway, as that is the safest place in the mine, owing to the fact that no openings had been made out of it. The order that no openings had been made out of it. The hale from the surface to strike the highest breast that has been worked up, hoping by these means to release the imprisoned men. It is calculated that it will only be necessary to dig a distance of twenty feet.

THE BODY OF WALTON DWIGHT EXHUMED.

BINGHAMTON, April 23 .- For some time it has been rumored here that the body of the late Colonel Walton Dwight was to be exhumed and a coroner's inquest held, with a view to having a second autospy unde. This was investigated by the insurance com pautes heiding policies on his life. The coroner refused to take the action named until threatened with a complaint to the Governor, when he consented. A jury composed of physiciaus was summoned on Tuesday. to 41.

Mr. Brooks's bill to appoint femals physicians in insance asymmetry to do 175 to 45. Mr. Sheard's bill imposing a tare upon cotton sold by the base was also passed by the Assembly. The bill amending the charier of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital was passed to day by the Assembly. On motion of Senator Pierce to-day by the Assembly. On motion of Senator Pierce to-day by the Assembly. Cincinnatt, April 23.—T. J. Redmend, of Nashuran of the Biate of New-York at the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and the